

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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NO. 40.

Choice Poetry.

IMPERISHABLE.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stored our hearts in youth,
The impulse to a nobler prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longings after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry;
The strivings after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
The kindly word in grief's dark hour,
That proves a friend indeed;
The plea for mercy softly breathed,
When justice is at stake;
The sorrow of a captive held—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a chiding hand,
That rescued from the fire,
And all the terrors of a night,
That made us love our life;
The smile that lit the dawn of day,
The tears that fell in pain;
The hand that held the hand of death—
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,
That wounded as it fell,
The chilling word of sympathy,
That healed the heart;
The hand that held the hand of death,
The hand that held the hand of life;
The hand that held the hand of death,
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Let not a dream of love and truth,
Be lost, and just, and true;
Let not a light that cannot fade,
Be lost, and just, and true;
Let not a light that cannot fade,
These things shall never die.

TOUCH NOT THAT FLAG!

TRAITOR! speak that word!
That word is a curse!
That word is a curse!
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THE LITTLE HEROINE.

BY MRS. CAROLINE SCOTT.

"Morning again!" and the wasted invalid
Lifted his head from the pillow and looked
pitifully over the dim room. "Oh that
the night had been longer! To the wretched
sleep is dear. My poor, poor wife—my
darling baby—must they freeze and starve!
Oh God! it is too much!" And with that
gasping from his eyes, the pale man buried
his head in the scanty covering and groaned
aloud.

It is no wonder that he was out of heart
on that cold, dark December day. At last,
he had had struggle to get food, and for
the past six months the struggle had been
almost desperate. For his wife had not been
able to assist him in the least, being
confined to her bed with a low wasting disease.
His little daughter, Maria, a pretty child
of twelve, kept the one room tidy, and herself
and little brothers like wax. By the aid of
her mother's whispered directions she man-
aged to do up the weekly washing and iron-
ing.

"My little sunbeam," the father fondly
called her, while her mother would say, in
her low, sweet tones, "our angel."
One night the young house-keeper waited
until it was pitch dark for her father to
come home to his foggy supper, and then
with fearful forebodings at her heart on
dressed the little boys and put them to bed,
and tied on her head and cloak to go for
him. A crowd met her at the threshold.
With a wild cry, she rushed toward the
inanimate form they carried upon a board.
It was her father brought home to them
with a broken leg.

A week had passed since this misfortune.
By the side of their low pieces of furniture,
the wolf had been kept from the door. But
now nothing remained save the coarse bed
on which the distressed ones slept. No
coal for the little grate, no tea for the feverish
lips; no crusts for the famished children!
What should be done? It was a question
little Maria asked herself again and again
as they lay there watching the few pale
sunbeams that struggled through the win-
dow. And she asked it oftener after she
had arisen and dressed herself and brothers,
and smoothed the two beds. Bread they
must have that day. They were all fast
even now, and the boys clamored for their
breakfast.

Suddenly a bright thought came to the
little daughter. She remembered having
seen in the coffee houses, young girls, no
taller than she, waiting upon the customers.
Perhaps they would try her. "If they only
would," she murmured softly. "I am
handy, quick and patient, and I would try

so hard to oblige." I am pretty too, she
might truly have added, had there been a
spark of vanity in her heart; for she was a
sweet child, with a brow like a sunny snow-
drift, and eyes like the spring violets that
nestle in the woodland. "I will try, at
least, and see what I can do," and after
watching a moment the weary sleep of her
parents, she whispered to the little boys that
she was going out to get some bread
for them, and hurried away.

She did go to the baker's, but the pitiful
story failed to touch his hard heart, and
there were tears on her cold cheeks as she
turned away. Even if she would secure a
place, she could hope for no wages till
Saturday, and there were four weary days
before this and that. Bread would be too
far off she waited till then. What should
she do—beg? She asked herself the ques-
tion with a quivering lip. Never before
had their poverty driven them to that straits,
and it was hard, even now with the picture
of that wretched home fresh in her vision,
to plead for charity. But she did it. Again
she asked the passer-by, "Please
sir, please ma'am, give me a penny to buy
bread for my sick parents."

But the gentlemen had their overcoats
buttoned to their chins, and the ladies were
enveloped in furs, and it was too much
trouble to find their pocket books or purses
just to supply a beggar's wants.

"Go to the soup house," said one at last,
more charitably than the rest. "The city
provides for such as you."

It was a new idea to her, and as fast as
her feet could carry her she went, and enter-
ing in breathless haste told her story to the
attendant Matron.

"I will report the case to the committee,"
said the woman quietly, making a memo-
randum of the name and number of the street.
"Come in to-morrow morning, and I will
do what I can for you."

"To-morrow!" She would be too weak
to go so far by that time, and what would
become of the rest?

With a heavy heart she went home,
having no courage to present herself as a
wanderer to any of the coffee houses she passed
on her way.

"Did you get some?" cried the boys,
gathered about her, and peering off her
cloak to see if it was hidden in her cloak or
in her arms.

"Did you get some?" said faint voices
from the bed in the corner, and the coverlet
was thrown off, and two pairs of thin white
hands put forth.

"No, my dear," she answered plaintively—
"But I will try again. Keep up good
hope."

"There will be plenty out of the oven
now. Yes, plenty," she said to herself, as
she buttoned her cloak on the threshold.
"Plenty and I'll have some too. They
shall not starve. Men and women forsake
me; God doesn't hear me any longer!
There is nothing left for me to do but steal!"

Her face paled as she spoke it, and for a
few moments there was a wild wrestle in
her heart. Then she went on quietly pass-
ing an instant before each baker's door, and
looking anxiously within. By-and-by she
found one that seemed to be empty.

A whole pile of steaming loaves lay on the
counter.

She rushed in and seized one, and hiding
it under her cloak, fled madly up the street.
But the baker had seen her from the little
sitting room door, and was after her, crying
lustily, "Stop the thief, stop the thief!"

A crowd followed her and the poor child
was soon run down.

A clear case," said the police officer,
who took her in hand—property found on
her. She must go to the court room."

In vain she pleaded with them and told
her story.

"They must do their duty, she might
have begged; she might have gone to the
soup house; there was no excuse for steal-
ing at any rate."

home to tell her the story of Maria; but
unfortunately, she had just gone to ride,
and would not be back till near dinner
time.

"What can I do?" she cried and wrung
her hands.

"They want coal, and bread, and tea, and
so many things, and I have only ten cents
in my pocket!"

She sat down on the marble steps and
pondered. All at once her eyes brightened,
and a beautiful color flushed her face.

"I'll do it," she said resolutely; "ma'am
will forgive me when she knows all. With-
out fire, without food, nearly naked, quite
starved, O, she will be so glad I thought
so far, and she bounded down the street
and rushed around the corner.

Pushing open the plate-glass door of the
most fashionable hair-dresser in the city,
she went quietly up to Monsieur B. He
ushered her into the inner room, saying he
would call him. Her heart fluttered while
she waited, but her resolution did not fail
her.

"Ah! it is my little Theresa!" and Mon-
sieur B. took her hand kindly. "Good
morning, dear. Come to have your ringlets
dressed for the ball to-night—no?" as she
shook her head, "why not?—you go cer-
tainly, you are one of Monsieur's best pupils.
What is it then, my dear?"

For a moment her lips quivered; then
she spoke up quickly.

"You said once, sir, you would give me
an eagle for my curls. Will you do it now
—to-day, this minute?"

The hair dresser was astonished. What
could the child mean? To cut off those
curls, long, silken, and gold colored, the
pale glow of a sunny sunbeam; it would
have been sacrilege almost for a mother to
have done it; to tell them was surely a
crime.

"Does she, your mother, does she know
you came here?"

"No, sir, but she will not blame me when
I tell her how it was. O, no, she is too
good!"

"And how is it, my dear? Make a friend
of me, and tell me how it comes you ask
me to buy your hair," and he stroked the
glossy curls as tenderly as a father might.

She hesitated and then opened her heart to
him. There was a mist on his eyes when
he finished her plaintive story. He walked
the floor a moment as if irresolute, then
stopping before her, he took out of his
pocketbook, and handed her two half an-
gels. She put them in her purse, and quietly
took off her hood.

"Not now, my little angel!" he said,
hastily; "I am too busy, to-morrow will do
as well; or stay; I will come in this eve-
ning. Till then do not mention it to any-
one. Go, now, on your mission, my Sister
of Charity," and he led her to the door.

How quick her little feet flew over the
pavement. She could hardly speak when
she had reached a baker's shop.

"Two loaves, sir—large ones, too, she
prayed, and threw down one of the gold
pieces.

The man started at her curiously. The
color rose to her brow, but he said nothing
and hurried away with her warm, fragrant,
bundle.

"Is it you, Maria? What kept you so
long, daughter? Quick, break me a crumb;
I am faint!"

Like an angel the little stranger looked to
them as she glided in, her cheeks like
apple blossoms, and her hair falling over
her shoulders like ripples of sunshine.

been broken he looked up and said, "I with-
draw my complaint; let her go with me
and take all she wants."

The spacious room rung with applause;
and while the enthusiasm was at its height
a thoughtful old man went about the ground
with his hat. People's fingers found their
pocket books as if by intuition, and when
he poured the collection into Maria's apron
she screamed with joy. No more hunger,
no more cold, no more nakedness that win-
ter. They were rich.

The baker took her home himself, and
told her at the door not to worry about
bread till spring, for his wagon would leave
them all they wanted every morning. How
lightly she bounded up the stairs. It was
like a bird's footfall, a singing bird's in
the time of flowers.

"Have you come, Maria?" two voices
spoke at once.

"Yes, mother, yes, father, and we are
rich, see!" and she emptied her apron on
the bed. How merrily the silver and gold
coins jingled. It was like the echo of a
harvest song, the distant echo brought back
by summer breezes.

"Bless you, my little sunbeam, bless you,
my angel!" And two hands were laid
upon her head, and tears and smiles were
strangely mixed together.

"What does it mean, Theresa?" and the
mother looked wonderingly at her beautiful
little daughter, as she came into the parlor
in obedience to a message brought by a ser-
vant. "Monsieur B. says you promised to
see him to-night."

"I did, ma'am. Did you bring your
seissors, sir?" and she carried a footstool
to the sofa upon which he sat, and quietly
nestled at his feet. "Yes, my dear, see?"
and he took from his pocket a shining pair.

"Theresa, what means this? The mother
spoke so truly."

"I have sold my hair to him, ma'am, and
he has come to cut it off."

"Sold your hair! cut it off! were you
crazy, are you in earnest?" And she en-
tered her to her side, and laid her hand pro-
tectingly over the precious curls.

"Till her hair is cut, sir. She won't be
angry, then. Please, sir, tell her."

He did so. Closer and closer to her
heart was the child drawn by the tearful
mother, as the narrator proceeded with his
touching story. And when it was finished,
she covered her face with her hands and
said in a broken voice, "Oh such is the kingdom
of Heaven!"

A single ringlet was severed from the
beautiful head that night; one long, soft,
golden curl, when the hair-dresser carried
home as reverently as though it had been
drawn from an angel's wing. On the mor-
row he had it woven into a heart's ease, and
the sunny, shining human flower was ever
afterwards worn next his heart, a talisman
against besetting sins.

COLORFUL CHURCHMEN.—At an African
church some boys had a little fun, eating
candy and peanuts, and other condiments of
an equal expensive character. The usual
preliminaries having been gone through
with, the venerable preacher took his text
from one of the books of the Old Testament,
after this fashion:

"And the Lord said unto Moses (turning
to the sexton), snuffle, snuffle, fuff, fuff."

Of course the boys regarded the com-
mand as an intimation, and so did the
brudger, who apologized for his introduc-
tion. He continued:

And the Lord said unto Moses (turning
to the gallery and eyeing the boys who
were munching away vigorously), "brod-
der, dar dem boys out de gallery dar-
outin' bellynuns and lasses candy."

And "de boys" were "dar" out, and the
ceremonies went on.

The following superscription on a
letter which was recently deposited in one
of the country post-offices, is worth preser-
ving. As the foreign postmark was prepaid,
it is undoubtedly genuine, and I give it
verbatim for the amusement of readers:

A Practical Man Among the Secession-
ists.

Major McKee, with a competent Union
force, is on a hunt for secessionists in
Southern Missouri, and it is reported that
he has already nearly filled the county jails.
When he catches a secessionist, he says:

"Well, how much of a rebel have you
been? You know more about what you
have done than I do. I know some, and
you know it all."

One old man said, as he trembled,—
"Major, I have not done anything."

"Stop," said the Major, "you know you
have got some powder hid."

"Oh, yes there is some."

"Tell it all now," says the Major.

"Well, I will. I have got twenty-one
pounds of powder, and one gun. I furnished
four horses to drive, and went down to
Smith's Chapel to fight the Feds, and I
have fed any amount of rebels. I won't
lie any more! You have got it all. I
have done all I could to do the South."

The Major has come down so hard on
them that they fear to lie to him. An-
other man came in to give himself up and
take the oath.

"Well, sir, what have you done?"

"Nothing."

"Well, sir, I will put you in jail for not
doing something."

After he had been in jail about two
hours he sent for the Major and told him
where there were eleven kegs of powder
and a government wagon, and offered help-
ing to cut up a ferry-boat on the Missouri
river last summer.

A Funny Incident.

On the steamer Indiana, on one of her
trips down the Mississippi, there happened
to be on board a Quaker from the Wash-
ington, going to New Orleans, who had an old
fiddle upon which he continually strayed away
to the annoyance of the passengers. A
Frenchman of delicate nerves and musical
ear was greatly annoyed. He flattered,
flattered, swore at the fiddle, and begged the
Quaker to stop; but it was no use. The
Quaker swore he'd "music as long as he
pleased."

At last a kind-hearted fellow placed
himself before the fiddle, saying, "I'll fix
him," and commenced braying with his
mouth, and drowned the screaming of the
fiddle. The discomfited Quaker beat a hasty
retreat, greeted by the shouts of the pas-
sengers and the delight of the Frenchman.
During the night the Quaker left the boat.
The next morning before breakfast the
passengers were startled by the disor-
dant sounds of the old fiddle again. Mon-
sieur had discovered that the coast was clear,
and was bound for revenge on the presen-
tation. The Frenchman, just scared to read
his paper, on the first sound arose, and
looking anxiously around, shrugged his
shoulders, and then shouted: "Are he is
here? Are he is here? Quick! Quick! Are he
is here? Monsieur Quaker, de man vat play on de
fiddle?"

NOT IN WANT OF ADVICE.—A gallant
fellow in the navy writes to a friend, who
concluded him in all kindness to be him-
self bravely in the presence of the sea.

"Don't bother me with advice. We think
but little of the counsel of men who stay at
home. Come out and show us how to be
brave." This is spirited and to the point.
We wish some stalwart, strong-armed fel-
lows, who know so well how things ought
to be done, and are so fond of airing their
knowledge, would give the Government the
benefit of their skill by enlisting. It would
do a great deal towards enlisting those who
do not live so much to say. Perhaps they
are waiting for a draft.

WHAT MR. LINCOLN WILL DO.—Isaac
N. Arnold, member of Congress from the
Chicago district, says that he paid a visit
to the President, just before the adjourn-
ment of Congress, and remarked to him:
"I am about to return to that people by
whose votes you were placed in the presi-
dential chair. What shall I tell them?"

Mr. Lincoln, in the golden time you must
tell the rebels. Mr. Lincoln replied:
"Tell the people of Illinois that I will do it."

The True Odds.

It is a matter of surprise to persons at
home and abroad, says the North American,
that the conflict in which we have been
engaged for fifteen months has not long
since been terminated by the complete
suppression of the revolt. The advantage
is so decidedly with the loyal portion of the
country that the delay to put an extinguish-
er upon rebellion is inexplicable.

There is only one explanation of it, and
that lies in the motive and spirit of the
contending parties. The Federal army is
conservative, the Confederate army destruc-
tive. The former seeks to preserve and
establish; the latter to subvert and exter-
minate. One is calm, considerate, exten-
sive, the other furious, reckless, and desper-
ate. A murderer resisting arrest has almost
supernatural strength, and an officer needs to
be worked up to a somewhat similar excite-
ment to cope with him. When our loyal
men begin to feel that ours is a struggle for
life with an enemy excited to desperation,
and prepared to use any and every method
of accomplishing our destruction, let the
consequences to them be what they may,
we shall then adopt a more effective policy,
and give back a little of the coin we have
so freely received.

The fury of a maniac and the tenderness
of a nurse present scarcely a greater contrast
than the spirit with which the contending
armies in our country have conducted the
contest thus far. Until we have something
of the feeling which nerves the rebel army,
and are prepared to dismiss the gentle and
forbearing policy which has hitherto pre-
vailed, we shall not make much progress
towards the desirable end. The desperate
disease demands a desperate remedy.

GENERAL BANKS ON RECRUITING.—
A few days since General Banks visited the
camp of a Massachusetts regiment in Vir-
ginia, and made a speech. Said he, "I
have been invited to speak in Faneuil Hall
before the meeting to be held there. But
oh! how much more effectual than all I
can do would it be to have you there, and
let them hear from you, the heroes of a year's
service. Don't let a man, nor a letter in a
mail, go out from this camp without an ap-
peal to every true son of Massachusetts
to come out here and reinforce the Army
of the Potomac, so that every fallen com-
rade and brother may be avenged, and this
unholy rebellion may be crushed out."

The Response of Illinois.

William Butler, Esq., State Treasurer of
Illinois, who is one of the oldest personal
and political friends of President Lincoln,
writes to a gentleman of this city, under
date of Springfield, July 26, as follows:

"Since the call for the new levy, we have
raised, equipped, and sent forward three
new regiments to Washington. We have
nine more nearly full, which I think we can
have in Virginia in twenty days. If the
Government requires it of us, I think from
the spirit pervading our State, we can furnish
twenty-five thousand men inside of thirty
days."

VERY HEAVY WHEAT CROP.—The
heaviest crop of wheat since 1853, which
was 31,500,000 bushels, will be gathered
in Ohio this year, or rather has been se-
cured by this time. The most moderate
calculations make it at least 30,000,000
bushels, or 10,000,000 bushels more than
was raised last year. Of this quantity
there will be a surplus beyond the State
demand of some 17,000,000 bushels. Corn
looks well, and promises a full average
crop, but oats are likely to fall short.

GETTING MARRIED.—"Ma," said a little
girl to her mother, "do the men want to get
married as much as the women do?"

"How! what are you talking about?"

"Why, ma, the women who come here
are always talking about getting married;
the men do not talk so."

"I don't miss my church so much as
you suppose," said a lady to her minister,
who called on her during her illness, "for I
make Betsy sit at the window as soon as the
bell begins to chime, and she tells me who
are going to church, and whether they have
got out anything new."

Be sure when you hear a woman
speaking ill of her neighbors, that she will
treat you in the same rough and ready
manner. What is fish and things in one
place, is precisely things and fish in another.
If Mrs. Shindiana calls Mr. Smith no
better than a bald-headed heathen, she only
wants you to be over the threshold to
call you an ungrateful dog, or a double-
dealing old scoundrel. When the women
get any ugliness inside their skin, it is
bound to come out through their teeth.

Jaquito says he once courted a Dowry
East gal and "popped the question" to her;
she immediately pitched her entire mass of
lovely clay into his willing arms, and answer-
ed, "I want to know." It's an even bet
that Jaquito imparted the desired knowl-
edge.

Freedom of speech is a good thing,
but a man has no right to talk in such a
manner as to encourage his neighbors to
the commission of theft, rape, arson, mur-
der, or treason.

A man that catches his hand some-
what scolding his servant, with all her
beauty, has the hardest voice in the world.

A roaring tornado, unroofing houses
and uprooting forests, may be less dan-
gerous than a low whisper from the lips of a
mischievous woman, which has the power
to unroof reputations and uproot happiness.

Carefully avoid either praising or
disparaging yourself; doing the one is a
part of a fool, the other, that of a coward.

A TERRIBLE STORY OF THE RE-
BELLION.

A correspondent of the New York Times,
who dates from Springfield, Missouri, tells
the following sad tale of the consequences
of rebellion:

"The tender mercies of rebellion are cruel.
I have just heard the sad story of a
widow who has buried two sons and a
daughter since the outbreak of rebellion.—
Her three children all fell by the hand of
violence."

She lived in the White River country—
a land of hills and of ignorance. In that
country, she and her family stood almost
alone upon the side of the National Union.
Her neighbors were advocates of rebellion,
and even before the arrival of our army in
Springfield, all loyal citizens were warned
that they must leave their homes or die.

It was little that the poor widow had to
leave—a miserable log-cabin and a small
patch of hillside—but such as it was, she
was preparing to abandon it, when her son
Harvey left her, in search of employment.
She packed his bundle with a heavy heart,
took a silk handkerchief from her neck,
gave it to him, and kissed him goodbye,
never expecting to see him again.

He had not gone many days when her
persecution began. Her little boy was one
evening bringing in wood for the fire, when
a shot was heard—a bullet struck the log
under his arm, and he dropped it with a
scream. The ball had just missed his
head. Joy at his escape from death was
henceforth mingled with gloomy apprehen-
sion.

Next, she heard of the death of Harvey.
He had found a home, and fancying himself
secure, was alone at work in the field. The
family with whom he lived were absent.—
When they returned at noon they found his
dead body in the horse, pierced by a bullet.
His worn cap and other signs witnessed to
the severity of his struggle, before he yielded
to his murderer.

From this time the family of Mrs. Willis
lived in constant fear. One day a gun was
fired at them as they sat at dinner. Often
they saw men prowling about with guns,
looking for the young men. One man was
bold enough to come into the cabin in
search of them. At night they all hid in
the woods and slept. The poor woman was
one day gathering corn in the garden and
William was sitting upon the fence.

"Don't sit there, William," said his mother,
"you are too fair a mark for a shot."

William went to the door and set upon
the step.

"William," said his sister, "you are not
safe there. Come into the house."

He obeyed. He was sitting between two
boys, when suddenly another shot rang
upon the air, and the widow's second son,
Samuel, whom she had not noticed sitting
by another door, rose to his feet, staggered
a few steps toward his mother, and fell a
corpse before her.

"I never wished any one in torment but
you," she said, "but I did wish the man
that killed him was there."

Her three oldest sons at once left the
cabin and fled over the hills. They are all
in the National army to-day. Samuel's sister
washed the cold clay and dressed it for
the grave. After two days the secession
neighbors came to bury him. At first the
fratricide mother refused to let them touch
his body. At last she consented. The
clouds were falling upon the coffin, each
sound awakening an echo in her aching
heart, when a whistling fluttered down,
with its wild melancholy cry, and settled in
the open grave.

The note so terrified the conscience-
stricken, superstitious wretches that for a
moment they fled in dismay.



GETTYSBURG:
Tuesday Evening, August 12, 1862.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
Thomas E. Cochran.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
William S. Ross.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON.
SENATOR,
Col. JOHN WOLFORD.
(Subject to the decision of the Conference.)
ASSEMBLY,
JOHN BUSHEY, SEN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
WM. B. McLELLAN.
COMMISSIONER,
WM. J. PETERS.
DIRECTOR,
LEVI D. MAUSE.
AUDITOR,
DAVID CURRENS.
SURVEYOR,
JOSEPH S. GITT.

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Borough—D. McConaghy, Wm. B. Meals, F. B. Pickens, J. B. Panner, Charles Homer, John T. M. Thibault, Robert G. Harper.
Cumberland—Henry Lott, David Schriver.
Conowingo—Michael Reilly, Vincent Ohlde.
Berwick—Edward Stahl, Michael McNeill.
Berwick—John Lightner, Samuel McNeill.
Bridgeton—Nash C. Camp, J. A. H. Reilly.
Frederick—Daniel Sheets, John T. White.
Franklin—C. H. Fulwider, Peter Branch.
Germany—Alfred P. Starr, Isaac Stahl.
Hamilton—Francis S. Hildebrand, John Henry.
Liberty—Bill R. A. Moore, Wm. C. Seabrooks.
Huntington—John Gardner, R. F. Wiegman.
Lanham—Henry Dotterer, Isaac D. Warley.
Mantoloking—Franklin W. Cook, Jno. Burholder.
Mountjoy—William Young, John Horner.
Mountpleasant—Amb. W. Stahl, Eph. Tawney.
Oxford—Jennett H. Diehl, A. Stahl.
Reading—William Jones, George Laker.
Seabrook—Jacob King, Joseph Rumer.
Tyrone—Peter Vetter, Daniel Bricker.
Union—George Basehor, John Hostetter.

Hon. E. McPherson Re-nominated.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that our talented young Congressman has been unanimously re-nominated, at the Conference held on Thursday last, in Fulton county, for the district, composed of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset. This is a just tribute to the talent, industry, and high character of Mr. McPHERSON. Each County presented a candidate for the situation—Somerset, Mr. Seall; Bedford, Mr. King; Fulton, Mr. Duffield; Franklin, Mr. McLeLlan. Through several ballots, the Conference from each County adhered to their candidate; but finally, with one accord, they all unanimously went into the support of Mr. McPHERSON, who is popular, and deservedly so, throughout the entire District. This will give high satisfaction throughout the country, as he has earned a high reputation in the councils of the Nation, and our friends abroad have been constantly urging upon us his re-nomination to a position he so much adores. It is done, and his triumphant re-election is certain. We congratulate him and his County on the result.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Mr. Duffield was not a candidate.

The Compiler will be very apt to find in October, that his scheme to elevate his party above his country will meet its inglorious fall. Party indeed! Why every gallant Democrat, and there are many of them, now declare—this is no time for parties—fly at once to the support of the Government—put down the Rebellion—know but one party, but one feeling—and afterwards settle any little minor political issues. This is the language of true Democrats everywhere, as well as Republicans; and we are almost led to doubt the patriotism of any man who will raise a finger to thwart the action of the President of the United States, and those in power, in their endeavors to crush this unholy rebellion. The man or set of men who will attempt to weaken confidence in those in power at this crisis in our country's history, for the mere purpose of elevating partisans and to aid the triumph of any party, are unworthy to claim the rights and honors of an American citizen. This is strong language, but we feel it, and feeling thus, we say it.

A number of arrests have been made at Frederick, of persons suspected of giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy; and a large number of citizens of Hagerstown and vicinity, who were suspected of secession proclivities, have been called upon to take the oath of allegiance. The cause of the Union has suffered so much from leniency towards traitors and their abettors, that we are glad to see the Government is taking more stringent measures to check the traitorous sympathizers. Like the old man in Dilworth's spelling book, they have tried the grass in vain—they will now see what virtue there is in stones. Let the strong arm of power be laid upon every man who sympathizes with treason.

We publish this morning, the important orders from the President through the War Department, in relation to persons attempting to escape from the draft by fleeing from their homes and States, and also directing the punishment of parties who attempt to discourage enlistments or engage in other disloyal practices. These orders are to be rigorously enforced.

The crop news from Europe by the latest arrival is of uniform tenor. The cold, wet summer has retarded vegetation to a very serious extent. In England there will be but half a grain crop; in France the prospects are scarcely better; and private letters received in New York from Germany report that the incessant rains and the backwardness of the season have ruined the fruit and stunted the wheat.

We have already exported large amounts of breadstuffs to Europe to supply the want which begins to be felt, and the demand from our supplies is likely to increase rapidly. There can be no war with Europe so long as Europe must be fed from our surplus, even were there no questions of policy or war to enter the calculation of changes. Moreover, the steady drain of gold must be arrested by the growing call for breadstuffs, and we shall have our specie returned to us in time.—W. F. Post.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Congressional Conference, representing the loyal Union voters of the 10th Congressional District, met at Mr. McPherson's, in Fulton county, on Thursday the 7th inst., and organized by appointing Hon. John Rowe, of Franklin, President, and W. W. Sellers, Esq., of Fulton, Secretary. The Conference from all the Counties of the District presented credentials as follows, viz.:

Adams—D. A. Duerler, S. Durborn, Josiah Benner.
Bedford—P. H. Shires, J. E. Colvin, Thomas Hughes.
Franklin—John Rowe, W. H. McDowell, Geo. Byrnes.
Fulton—W. W. Sellers, William Hoke, J. C. Fletcher.
Somerset—R. P. Cummings, H. B. Barnes, Knable.

Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON, of Adams, Wm. McLeLlan, Esq., of Franklin, ALEXANDER KING, Esq., of Bedford, and EDWARD SCULL, Esq., of Somerset, were nominated as candidates. The Conference proceeded to ballot, as follows:

1st. 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th
McPherson..... 5 4 4 4 5 5 6 8
McLeLlan..... 0 4 5 5 4 4 3 2
King..... 2 3 3 3 2 2 3 3
Scull..... 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 1

Mr. McPHERSON, having received a majority of all the votes on 9th ballot, was declared the nominee; whereupon, on motion of Mr. Barnes, the nomination was UNANIMOUSLY CONFIRMED.

JOHN ROWE, CHAIRMAN.
W. W. SELLERS, Sec'y.

POSTPONED.—We are requested to state, that in consequence of the excitement of the public mind in regard to the war, the contemplated Pic Nic at the Bendersville Fair Ground has been indefinitely postponed.

The Rev. B. F. Apple, of the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, has accepted a call from the congregations of the Lutheran charge at Maytown, Lancaster county.

Rev. W. E. Krebs, of Emmitsburg, has accepted a call from the Waynesboro' charge of the German Reformed Church, and will take the charge about the 1st of October.

ADAMS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.—Recruiting went on very briskly in this county last week.

We understand that the Company of Capt. I. R. Shipley, of Round Hill, (90 men, for 9 months), took the cars at New Oxford for Harrisburg on Saturday morning.

Capt. J. F. McCreary had about 100 men on Monday, and expects to leave with a full Company (for 3 years) on Wednesday. The other officers are expected to be, Jacob W. Press 1st Lieut. and George A. Earnshaw 2d do.

Capt. James H. Walter's Company, at Bendersville, is filling up rapidly—already about 70 men for 3 years; George S. Wilson 1st Lieut. and Geo. W. Mullin 2d do. The Company expects to leave on Wednesday.

Beside these Companies, Serg. Lashell has recruited some 12 or 13 men in this county for the "Anderson Troop," now in the vicinity of Huntsville, Alabama.

It will thus be seen that Adams county is responding promptly to the President's call for more troops, and it is to be hoped that the entire requisition will be speedily filled by volunteers.

Franklin county has her quota for the first call full, and nearly so for the second. York county ditto.

Concert.—The celebrated "Blues" Band," of Baltimore, is now here, performing for the various exercises of this (Commencement) week. They will give a grand instrumental Concert, in Christ Church, on Thursday evening, and a rich treat may be expected. Tickets for the Concert to be had at Buchler's, Fahnestock's, and of the Committee.

Shocking Accident.—Mr. LEVI BEARD, of Franklin township, met his death in a distressing manner, on last Friday week. He was engaged in raking hay, and drove into a nest of horns, which immediately made an attack upon the horse. The animal became maddened with the stings, and in his endeavors to extricate him from the gears, Mr. BEARD was so severely kicked as to cause his death in twenty-four hours afterwards.

A Suspected Spy.—Some two or three weeks ago, a young man, a German, of rather genteel appearance, arrived here in the cars, and remained for a day or two. He had his head bandaged, his arm in a sling, and walked with a crutch—all his injuries received in battle, and had just been released from Richmond where he had been a prisoner. He went to Emmitsburg, where he had friends, he said. We learned within a day or two past, that some suspicious circumstances in his conduct, had led to his arrest; and it was found that he was not wounded at all, that all was a sham, and that a map of roads in Harbaugh's Valley had been found on his person. He was held, therefore, as a spy. This is the version of the story as given to us. How much, if any, is true, we cannot say.

Emmitsburg.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Union was held at Emmitsburg on the 2d inst., at which the most patriotic resolutions were adopted by acclamation. A Union Club was formed, and a Constitution adopted. They responded in the strongest language to the call of the President for volunteers, and declare that the indivisibility of the Union and the integrity of the Government should be preserved and perpetuated at any and every cost; and to strengthen the attachment of the youth to the emblem of our nationality, they recommend that the stars and stripes be unfurled over every Primary School-house in the land.

Recruiting offices are being opened at various places in Frederick county. Carroll county has already sent a full company to the field, and other Counties of Maryland are following her example.

The following article is from the Harrisburg Telegraph, the leading journal at the seat of Government, and was published after the nomination of Mr. McPHERSON by Adams county, and before the action of the Congressional Conference. It shows the high reputation our candidate bears abroad:

Hon. Edward McPherson.
We were gratified with the announcement made yesterday, that the Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON had been renominated for Congress by the people of Adams county, subject to the ratification of the Congressional Conference, among whom that county is to be represented. That Mr. McPHERSON carried Adams county, is not surprising, because in that region, where his personal virtues and political purity are so generally esteemed, he has hosts of friends; nor will it surprise us if he receives the unanimous nomination of the Conference of his district, because he has earned their confidence, and is deserving of their support. His services in Congress have been of a most distinguished character. His actions were always impartial, and his voice highly patriotic and independent—so that on every question of vital public importance, his position could be indicated as truly as problems are solved by mathematical principles. Let us hope, then, for the honor of the district and the service of the country, that EDWARD McPHERSON may once more be returned to Congress.

The President was called upon a few days ago, by a committee, asking him to authorize the forming of negro regiments for the war. He said he could not accede to their wishes, but would accept as many negroes as might be offered as laborers for the army. And yet the Compiler has the hardihood to class President Lincoln and his constitutional advisers among the Abolitionists! The people have for some time been awake to the deceptive character of that organ, and are really losing confidence in it as an honest leader in politics. The Editor of that paper knows well that there are but very few persons in this part of the country who have any fellow-feeling at all for the fanatical Abolitionists of the North, but disavow all sympathy with their actions; and he knows, too, that these Abolitionists are in open and avowed hostility to President Lincoln, because he will not go to the lengths they wish him to do. And yet, with all these facts staring him in the face, he declares the whole war to be an Abolition scheme, and all the noble and patriotic measures resorted to by the Government to crush the wicked rebellion, are but Abolition movements, and the supporters of the President are Abolitionists! There was, in our opinion, a point, before that paper reached the climax of deception, at which better thoughts might come up, and check its onward progress; but it appears we were deceived—and he puts forth the most sophistical arguments (no, not arguments, but bold declarations) to lead the people astray from the true issue now before them. But the deception is too glaring, and must inevitably react against him; but they will finally come to the truth.

Pennsylvania in the Field.
The troops have been pouring into Harrisburg by the thousands, and there are, it is thought, enough to organize 15 regiments, which, together with those now forming in Philadelphia, will fill the quota of Pennsylvania under the first call for 300,000 men. Regiments completely organized and equipped, will leave Harrisburg for the seat of war this week; and Pennsylvania will again be among the first in the field.

Recruiting is going on with great spirit all over the country, and it will be but a short time until an overwhelming army will be in the field.

From all quarters the glad news is coming in that the President's first requisition for three hundred thousand three years' volunteers is being rapidly filled up. The quota of Maine is already more than full.—Massachusetts sends her first regiment to the field to-day, to be followed daily by others until her contingent is filled. From the West we hear, by telegraph, that thirty thousand of just such men as triumphed at Mill Spring, Forts Henry and Donelson, and Shiloh, will be ready to march inside of another week. In this State, the good work goes bravely on. It is now nearly certain that Philadelphia's five regiments of three years' volunteers will be well mustered by the fifteenth. It is clear, then, that by the first of the coming month there will be ample material to support our Generals in the fall campaign, which has already opened with such inspiring activity.

It would, perhaps, be well for some individuals in this community to remember that there is a law on our statute books imposing heavy penalties on those who discourage enlistments. We have heard of several cases, within a few days, that might come under indictment, and we learn that there is a determination hereafter to enforce the law. It is the duty of every good citizen who hears persons talking against the government, or in a way to discourage enlistment, to make information thereof to the Prosecuting Attorney of the County, or to the nearest Justice of the Peace. The great danger which now endangers our noble institutions will no longer allow toleration to traitors or their abettors. The sternest punishment must be inflicted on all who are hostile to our government, and display that hostility by word or deed. It is better that the worthless necks of all the traitors in America should be stretched than that this government should die.

Acknowledgment.

FREDERICK, Aug. 7, 1862.

Mrs. R. G. HARPER:
Dear Madam.—The boxes arrived safe and in good order, for which please accept the thanks of the Association for your very liberal donation for the sick and wounded. The number of patients in the Hospital at this time is 812, so you can form some idea of the quantity of delicacies that are needed to supply their wants daily, exclusive of what Government furnishes them. Any future donation would be thankfully received.

Very respectfully,
JULIA A. BANTZ.

Communicated.

FAIRFIELD, Aug. 6, 1862.

The committee of the "Relief Association of Fairfield" packed on Wednesday the 6th two boxes of articles for the Frederick Hospital, composed of contributions from Marsh creek, Middle creek, Rock creek, Toms creek districts, Carroll's tract, and town.

The Ladies return their sincere thanks to the contributors for their liberal contributions, and much credit is due to Mr. PAXTON BIGHAM for the interest that he has manifested in this benevolent work.

The boxes contain the following articles: 72 shirts, 35 cotton drawers, 1 pair of woolen drawers, 1 pair of pants, 5 linen coats, 12 dressing gowns, 17 pair of stock caps, 4 neckerchiefs, 42 pocket handkerchiefs, 23 fans, 13 sheets, 18 pillows, 42 pillow-cases, 1 quilt, 20 towels, 22 pieces of soap, 210 yards of bandages, 133 brown bags, 4 sand bags, 9 bundles of old muslin and linen, 49 compresses, 4 lb. of tea, 2 bottles of wine, 3 bottles of salve, 4 lbs. of beef, 2 papers of corn starch, 2 jars of jelly, 1 can of apple sauce, 1 can of tomatoes, 9 quarts of blackberries, 10 of ginger crackers, 16 quarts of cherries, 5 of peaches, 2 of raspberries, 3 lots of paper and envelopes, a large lot of tracts and papers.

M. McGINLEY, Sec'y.

Another Box.

The Ladies of East Berlin and vicinity, have forwarded to the Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society of York, Pa., a box containing the following articles for the sick and wounded soldiers in the Military Hospital at that place, viz:

44 shirts, 26 pairs drawers, 11 dressing gowns, 12 pair carpet shoes, 58 towels, 2 sheets, 30 pair cotton stockings, 16 pocket handkerchiefs, 3 pillow cases, 7 bundles of old linen and muslin, 43 rolls of bandages, 11 do. of lint, 7 bran bags, 4 sand bags, 5 fans and 2 pieces of soap.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

YORK, July 29th, 1862.

Ladies of East Berlin.—We desire to express our grateful acknowledgments for your aid in providing for the comfort of our suffering soldiers here. Your box was a valuable one, every article being useful and acceptable. That your efforts will be highly appreciated by those who are far from the tender care of home friends, need not assure you, and we are encouraged in our own, by your kind and generous response to our appeal. The Ladies of our Association express their warm thanks for your co-operation; and, for the sick and wounded soldiers, I would also thank you. You will be glad to learn that they are gradually improving. Your box reached us on Monday, and its contents will be distributed in such a manner as, I am sure, will meet your approval. With many thanks, I am very respectfully,

L. DURKEE.

Democratic Ticket.

The "Democrats" of this County met on Monday last, and settled the following ticket: Senator—Wm. McSherry.
Assembly—Henry J. Myers.
District Attorney—Wm. A. Duncan.
Commissioner—Jacob Appleman.
Director—Jacob Bollinger.
Surveyor—John Q. Brinkerhoff.

The exercises at Christ's Church, last evening, were of considerable interest. The young men of the Philomathean Society, who addressed the audience on this, the anniversary of their Society, acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of the large number present, whilst the music of the Blues' Band was highly cheering and inspiring.

This evening, the address before the Alumni of the College will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. ESSICK, at the same place.

Hot Weather.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER AT PROF. JACOB'S.

August 5. 7 A.M. 74 P.M. 91
6. 76 88
7. 72 90
8. 77 97
9. 81 95
10. 77 91
11. 72 90
12. 77

A large number of applications have been made, at the State Department, for passports, but refused. Notice is officially given by Secretary Seward, that until the requisitions of the War Department on the several States, for the quotas of their militia, shall have been complied with, no passports shall be issued from this Department for any male citizen of the United States, liable to be drafted into that branch of the service.

Messrs. Barrett and MacDowell, proprietors of that infamous sheet at Harrisburg, the Patriot & Union, were arrested on Wednesday last, by the Provost Marshal, for abetting treason, and endeavoring to thwart the proper action of the Government in the war; in discouraging enlistments, and exciting prejudices against the prompt measures of the Administration to put down treason. This is right—lay it on thick upon Secession sympathizers!

A despatch from the Mississippi states that the Rebel ram Arkansas on her way to attack our fleet, had her machinery deranged, and while attempting to adjust it, her gunboats attacked her, and in a short time she was abandoned and blown up.—Her officers and men escaped. So she has met the fate of the Merrimac.

SEVERE BATTLE.

On Saturday last a severe battle was fought in the Shenandoah Valley between Gen. Banks and Generals Jackson and Ewell, which lasted six hours. The Rebels, under the latter, crossed the Rapidan river in force, and their advance guard, 15,000 strong, was attacked by Gen. Banks, about 6 miles south of Culpeper Court-house, and a determined and bloody contest followed.

About 6 o'clock the whole rebel force suddenly attacked Gen. Banks in overwhelming numbers at all points. Some of our regiments retreated in disorder. About 7 o'clock, Gen. Pope and Gen. McDowell arrived on the field, with a part of McDowell's corps. Gen. Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front, to take the place of Gen. Banks' exhausted columns, and our troops were able to retain their position.—There was cannonading all night, and our troops were under arms and in position all the time. Reinforcements to the amount of 18,000 men reached the rebels in the night about the same time that our's arrived. On Sunday morning, the last heard from them, skirmishing was going on, but the troops on both sides were so much exhausted by fatigue and the intense heat, that no serious encounter was apprehended that day.

The loss is heavy on both sides. The 46th Pennsylvania, 5th Connecticut, 27th Indiana, and 2d Massachusetts are badly cut up. Not less than two or three thousand were killed and wounded on each side. We have lost a large number of valuable officers.—Col. Knight, of the 46th Pa., Lieut. Col. Selfridge, Major Mathews, and Adjutant Boyd, were all severely wounded. Mathews had his arm amputated. Gen. Geary lost an arm. Generals Prince and Angur were wounded. Col. Donnelly, Colonel Stone, Col. Chapman, Major Blake, Maj. Savage, Maj. Pelouze, with a large number of Captains and Lieutenants, were all killed or wounded. It was indeed a bloody battle—and we suppose the end is not yet.

Jackson and Ewell were both on the field. Gen. Pope and Banks themselves were under the heavy fire of the rebels for some time, and both displayed great coolness and energy. We look for stirring news shortly.

Dr. F. A. MUEHLBERG, who presided at the great war meeting in Lancaster, last week, and whose speech excited so much indignation among the Breckinridges, is the only surviving brother of the late lamented HENRY A. MUEHLBERG, of Berks county. It is interesting to note that all the members of the great MUEHLBERG family, for many years leaders of the Democratic party, are among the most active and determined advocates of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and among the most determined opponents of the Secession sympathizers.

The gentleman above mentioned, is the father of Rev. Prof. MUEHLBERG, of our College, who has, on all occasions, come manfully forward, and added his eloquent voice for his country's honor, and the energetic prosecution of the war. Such men are real patriots.

There were 12,000 troops at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, on Saturday, and they were still pouring in. Our quota will be on their way, in full strength, this week, for the battle-field. Old Banks has 450 rank and file at Camp Curtin, and could have had a full regiment. Other counties have also responded most nobly.

Capt. WALKER's company, from Waynesboro', left that place for Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, on Thursday last. It numbers 101.

The New York State quota for the first call of 300,000, is completed, and the regiments were to commence their march for the seat of war to-day.

We have now an account of the murder of the General Robert McCook. The guerrillas surrounded the ambulance, overturned it, throwing the wounded and helpless officer to the ground, and there butchered him. The excitement among the Union troops in that quarter was naturally intense when the news of this dastardly transaction reached them. The Ninth Ohio, McCook's own regiment, on learning of the assassination, marched back to the scene of the occurrence, buried every house in the neighborhood and laid waste the lands. Several men who were implicated in the murder were taken out and hung to trees by the infuriated soldiery.

HUNTER, Mo., Aug. 7.—Col. McNeill's forces came up with Porter's guerrillas, a few miles northeast of Kirksville, Adair county, yesterday morning, and followed him, skirmishing into the town, when a general fight ensued, in which the rebels lost 15 killed, 40 wagons of supplies, and 10 wagon loads of arms. Porter's forces are scattered.

JOHN ROSS ANDERSTEN.—A letter from Leavenworth, Kansas, states that the Federal troops have occupied the capital of the Cherokee Nation and made John Ross a prisoner. He had recently, pursuant to a treaty made with Jeff. Davis, issued a call for the Cherokees able to bear arms, to take service as soldiers for the Confederacy.—There has been a prevalent impression that Ross was not unfriendly to the United States.

Archbishop Hughes is now in Ireland, visiting the land of his birth, where he has not before been for sixteen years.—He left Ireland when a boy—junior and unassuming; he returns to it now in advanced years, one of the great lights and one of the ablest men of his age; an Archbishop of the first See of America; a man consulted by Governors and the National Government in the hour of trial; a friend to the Emperor of France, who receives him with the respect due to a father, in his palace and at his own table; the confidant of the Pope at Rome, and the inferior in his influence of no man in the Roman Church, except the Pope himself.

A most enthusiastic war meeting was held at Washington a few evenings ago, at which some stirring speeches were made, and most patriotic resolutions passed by acclamation. The President of the United States made his appearance on the stand during the proceedings, and was received with long and loud applause and cheering. Old Abe appears to have the heart of the people with him. He was called upon for some remarks, and made the following very characteristic response to the call:

Fellow Citizens—I believe there is no precedent for my appearing before you on this occasion—[applause]—but it is also true that there is no precedent for your being here yourselves—[applause and laughter]—and I offer in justification of myself and of you that upon an examination I have found nothing in the Constitution against it. [Renewed applause.]

I however have an impression there are younger gentlemen who will entertain you better [Voices.—No, no! None can do better than yourself—go on!], and better address your understanding than I will or could, and therefore propose but to detain you a moment longer. [Cries of "Go on"—far and feather the Rebels!]. I am very little inclined on any occasion to say anything which I hope to produce some good by it. [A voice.—You do that, go on!]. The only thing I think of just now not likely to be better said by some one else is a matter in which we have heard some other person blamed for what I did myself. [Voice.—What is it?]

There has been a very wide-spread attempt to have a quarrel between General McClellan and the Secretary of War.—Now, I occupy a position that enables me to believe, at least, that these two gentlemen are not nearly so deep in the quarrel as some pretending to be their friends.—[Cries of "Good!"] General McClellan's attitude is such that, in the very self-hood of his nature, he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will—and the Secretary of War is precisely in the same situation.

If the military commanders in the field cannot be successful, not only the Secretary of War, but myself, for the time being the master of them both, cannot be successful. [Laughter and applause.] I know that General McClellan wishes to be successful, and I know that he does not wish it any more than the Secretary of War does for him, and both of them together no more than I wish it. [Applause, and cries of "go on!"]

Sometimes we hear a dispute as to how many men General McClellan has lost, and these who would disparage him say he has had a very large number, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War insist that General McClellan has had a very small number. The basis for this is there is always a very wide difference, and on this occasion, perhaps a wider one between the grand total on McClellan's rolls and the men actually fit for duty, and those who disparage him talk of grand totals on paper; and those who would disparage the Secretary of War talk of those at present fit for duty.

General McClellan has sometimes asked for things that the Secretary of War did not give him. McClellan is not to blame for asking for what he wanted and needed, and the Secretary of War is not to blame for not giving when he had none to give. [Applause, laughter, and cries of "good!"] And I say here, so far as I know, the Secretary of War has withheld no one thing at any time within my power to give him. [Wild applause, and a voice, "Give him enough now!"]

The President continued—I have no accusation against General McClellan. I believe he is a brave and able man—[applause]—and I stand here as Justice requires me to do—to take upon myself what has been charged upon the Secretary of War as withholding from him. I have talked longer than I expected to do—[cries of "No, no!"]—and now I avail myself of my privilege of saying no more.

The Philadelphia Ledger calls the attention of parties who are endeavoring to discourage enlistments, to the fact that the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1861 passed an act which, among other things, provides that if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State shall endeavor to persuade any persons from entering the service of this State or the United States, or from joining any volunteer company or association of this State, about being mustered into service, or shall use threats or persuasion, or offer any bribe, or hold out any hope of reward, with like intent to induce any person or persons to abandon said service, or withdraw from any volunteer company or association already organized under the laws of this Commonwealth for that purpose, every person so offending, and being legally convicted thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Italy's extensive planing mill, on Head alley wharf, was entirely destroyed by fire to-day. Seven brick dwellings adjoining the mill were destroyed; also a large amount of lumber, coal sheds, and Collins' black and pump shop. The damage is estimated at fully \$100,000.

A negro who arrived in this city a day or two ago, is telling a horrible story of the burning of great numbers of negroes in Mississippi. He says that within the past ten days he saw as many as twenty negroes driven into an enclosure made of rails and cord wood, after which huge piles of brush were heaped over them, and the whole mass fired, consuming the unhappy wretches beneath. This vague and horrible rumor lacks confirmation; yet there are persons who would not willingly believe anything that should reflect disgrace on the Confederacy, who seem to credit it, flimsy as it is.—St. Louis Democrat.

The steamer Golden Gate, which was burnt at sea on the 27th of Panama, two hundred lives lost. The steamer had thirteen hundred thousand dollars in gold on board, which may possibly be saved as the hull was beached after burning to the water's edge. But few particulars of the disaster are yet known.

Sunday School Pic-Nic at Bendersville.

A UNION Sunday School Pic-Nic will be held at the Bendersville Hotel, on Sunday, August 10th, at 10 o'clock. For the benefit of the respective schools, in the way of purchasing books, &c., the following regulations have been adopted by the Committee of Arrangement:

A Dinner will be provided for all such as are not direct contributors to the Pic-Nic, at a very moderate rate. Horse feed will also be supplied. Any person may have the use of the Stalls, and the privilege of driving in the ring, by paying 50 cents.

No huckstering will be allowed on or near the grounds, but refreshments will be provided by the Managers. The Bendersville Hotel, Bendersville, Pa., will be in attendance. All the Stalls will be closed, and the Pic-Nic will be held from 12 M. to 4 P. M.

As the proceeds of this Pic-Nic will be applied solely to replenish the Libraries of the Sunday Schools of Bendersville, it is to be hoped that persons favorable to these Institutions will turn out to lend their aid to the cause, and make an entrance. The Managers will use their best endeavors to make it a day of enjoyment to all who may be present.

JOHN BURKHOLDER,
JACOB PUTZER,
July 29, 1882. SUPERINTENDENTS.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legates and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 1st day of August, 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit:

1. The first and final account of Michael Kitzmiller, Executor of William Paubaker, deceased.

2. The first and final account of John H. Deane, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Deane, deceased.

3. The first and final account of Emanuel Butt, Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Harbald, deceased.

4. The first and final account of John Miller, Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Wierman, deceased.

5. The account of Joseph Minkley, Administrator of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

6. The first account of William Rice and Cornelius Rice, Executors of Peter Rice, deceased.

7. The account of Walter F. Hoffman and Peter S. Decher, Administrators of the estate of Samuel W. Hoffman, deceased.

8. The first and final account of John Walford, one of the Testamentary Trustees of the legacy in Henry Albert under the will of John B. Albert, deceased.

9. The first and final account of Francis Marshall, Executor of the last will and testament of Sebastian Weaver, deceased.

10. The account of Cornelius Lett, Administrator of the estate of John McElhenny, deceased.

11. The account of Edgar Stagle, Administrator of the estate of John McElhenny, deceased.

12. The first and final account of Jacob Weiler, Administrator of the estate of John Byers, deceased.

13. The first account of William Sterner, Executor of John Sterner, deceased.

14. The first and final account of Charles A. Hartzell, Administrator of Lehigh Hartzell, deceased.

15. The first account of Charles Spangler, Elijah Spangler and Solomon Spangler, Executors of George Spangler, deceased.

16. The first and final account of Samuel Durbarger, Esq., Administrator of John Sheely, Esq., deceased.

17. The first and final account of David Wills, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Hon. George Smyser, deceased.

C. N. MARTIN, Register.
July 14, 1882.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legates and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 1st day of August, 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit:

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17. The first and final account of David Wills, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Hon. George Smyser, deceased.

C. N. MARTIN, Register.
July 14, 1882.

Notice.

THE first account of Samuel Durbarger, Esq., Committee of SAMUEL SWORE, Sen. (a native son deceased), has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 18th day of August next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. FINLEY BAILEY, Protn'y.
Per R. W. BAILEY, Deputy.
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, July 24, 1882.

Notice.

THE account of SAMUEL DUBOIS, Esq., Committee of SAMUEL SWORE, Sen. (a native son deceased), has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 18th day of August next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. FINLEY BAILEY, Protn'y.
Per R. W. BAILEY, Deputy.
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, July 24, 1882.

Tavern License.

THE following application to keep a Public House of Entertainment, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signatures, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Monday, the 28th day of August next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JOHN RICHTZ, Clerk.
Per S. H. RICHTZ, Deputy.
August 23.

Jury List—August Term.

GRAND JURY.

Berwick Court.—Wm. Bittenger, Foreman.
Strahan—Frederick Holtz, Thomas R. Dovers.
Hamilton—Henry L. Miller.
Mennell—Henry Eppelman.
Germany—Anny Dittler.
Reading—James M. Myer.
Buster—Jacob B. Treble.
Oxford—Christian Zinn.
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SOMETHING NEW.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of J. J. Shick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATE, WAIVER, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest City prices, and all purchases will be guaranteed as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guarantee the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of

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From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guarantee the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of

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Important to the Ladies.

WASHING MACHINE.

THE undersigned is now having on offer for sale, a new and IMPROVED WASHING MACHINE, at Gettysburg, and intends to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a labor-saving machine.

This machine is gotten up on an entirely new principle, and is considered by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine, over all others, may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3d. The facility with which it adapts itself to wash bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric, or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

5th. Can be managed by a child from 10 to 12 years of age.

6th. Consumes less soap than any other process of washing.

7th. Will last as long as any other tub with cover.

8th. Saves half the labor.

May 13. S. SHERIFF.

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A Sad Picture.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

for sale at

LATEST NEWS

The Markets

THE Second Annual Exhibition of the
Harris County Agricultural Society" w

W. H. ALSON.

Dr. R. HONNER'S Drug Store. 123 at.

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Battle of Slaughter's Mountain.

REPORT OF GENERAL POPE.

Headquarters, Army of Virginia, Cedar Mountain, Aug. 13, 1862.

Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief.

On Thursday morning of last week the enemy crossed the Rapidan at Barrett's Ford, in heavy force, and advanced strong on the road to Culpepper and Madison Court House.

I had established my whole force on the turnpike between Culpepper and Sperryville, ready to concentrate at either place, as soon as the enemy's plans were developed.

Early on Friday it became apparent that the move on Madison Court House was merely a feint to detain the army corps of Sigel at Sperryville, and that the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpepper, to which place I had thrown forward parts of Banks' and McDowell's corps.

Brigadier General Bayard, with a part of the rear of McDowell's corps, who was in advance near the Rapidan, fell slowly back, delaying and embarrassing the enemy's advance as far as possible, and capturing some of his men. The forces of Banks and Sigel and one of the divisions of McDowell's corps were rapidly concentrated at Culpepper during Friday and Saturday night, Banks' corps being pushed forward five miles south of Culpepper, with Rickett's Division of McDowell's corps three miles in his rear.

The corps of Sigel, which had marched all night, was halted in Culpepper to rest for a few hours. On Saturday the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the sides of which they occupied in heavy force. General Banks was instructed to take up his position on the ground occupied by General Crawford's brigade, of his command, which had been thrown out the day previous to observe the enemy's movements. He was directed not to advance beyond that point, and if attacked by the enemy to defend his position and send back timely notice. It was my desire to have time to give corps of the Gen. Sigel all the rest possible after their forced march, and to bring forward all the forces at my disposal. The artillery of the enemy was opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance until nearly five o'clock, at which time a few skirmishers were thrown forward on each side, under cover of the heavy woods in which his force was concealed. The enemy pushed forward a strong force in the rear of his skirmishers, and General Banks advanced to the attack. The engagement did not fairly open until after six o'clock, but for one and a half hours was furious and unceasing. Throughout the cannonading, which at first was desultory, and directed mainly against the cavalry, I had continued to receive reports from General Banks that no attack was apprehended, and that no considerable infantry force of the enemy had come forward. Yet towards evening the increase in the artillery firing having satisfied me that an engagement might be at hand, though the lateness of the hour rendered it unlikely, I ordered General McDowell to advance Rickett's division to support General Banks, and directed Gen. Sigel to bring his men upon the ground as soon as possible.

I arrived personally on the field at 7 P. M., and found the action raging furiously. The infantry fire was incessant and severe. I found General Banks holding the position he took up early in the morning. His losses were heavy. Rickett's Division was immediately pushed forward, and occupied the right of General Banks; the brigades of Crawford and Gordon being directed to change position from the right and mass themselves in the center. Before this change could be effected it was quite dark, though the artillery fire continued at short range without intermission. The artillery fire at night by the Second and Fifth Maine Batteries, in Rickett's Division of McDowell's Corps, was most destructive, as was really observable the next morning in the dead men and horses and broken gun-carriages of the enemy's batteries which had been advanced against us. Our troops rested on their arms during the night in line of battle, the heavy shelling being kept up on both sides until midnight.

At daylight the next morning the enemy fell back two miles from our front, and still higher up the mountain. Our pickets at once advanced and occupied the ground. The fatigue of the troops from long marches and excessive heat, made it impossible for either side to resume the action on Sunday. The men were allowed to rest and recruit the whole day, our only active operations being of cavalry on the enemy's flank and rear. Monday was spent in burying the dead and in getting off the wounded. The slaughter was severe on both sides, most of the fighting being hand-to-hand. The dead bodies of both sides were found mingled together in masses over the whole ground of conflict. The burying of the dead was not completed until dark on Monday, the heat being as terrible that severe work was not possible.

On Monday night the enemy fled from the field, leaving many of his dead unburied and his wounded on the ground and along the road to Orange Court House, as will be seen from General Buford's despatch. A cavalry and artillery force under General Buford was immediately thrown forward in pursuit and followed the enemy to the Rapidan, over which he passed with his rear guard by ten o'clock in the morning. Parts of our infantry followed, and the remainder moved forward in the morning.

The behavior of General Banks' corps during the action was very fine. No great gallantry and daring could be exhibited by any troops. I cannot speak too highly of the intrepidity and coolness of General Banks himself during the whole of the engagement. He was in the front and exposed as much as any man in his command. His example was of the greatest benefit to his troops, and he merits and should receive the commendation of his Government.

Generals Williams, Gordon, Crawford, Prince, Green, Angur and Geary behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Generals Angur and Geary were severely wounded, and General Prince, by losing his way in the dark, while passing from our flank, fell into the enemy's hands.

I desire publicly to express my appreciation of the prompt and skillful manner in which Generals McDowell and Sigel brought forward their respective commands, and established them on the field, and of their cheerful and hearty co-operation with me from the beginning to the end.

Brigadier General Roberts, Chief of Cavalry of this army, was with the advance of our forces on Friday and Saturday, and was conspicuous for his gallantry and for the valuable aid he rendered to Generals Banks and Crawford.

Our loss was about 1,500 killed, wounded and missing, of whom 290 were taken prisoners. As might be expected from the character of the engagement, a very large proportion of these were killed. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners were now satisfied in much in excess of our own. A list of casualties, with a detailed report, in which I shall endeavor to do justice to all.

(Signed) JOHN POPE, Major General Commanding.

The intelligence from the Army of Virginia is of an encouraging nature. General Buford, who conducted the pursuit after Jackson's retreating forces, reports that their retreat was precipitate and in great confusion. A good many of his wounded in Saturday's fight were found abandoned along the road, among them Major Andrews, Jackson's Chief of Artillery, who was badly wounded. This is probably Snowden Andrews, formerly an architect in this city. The enemy's old camp was strewn with dead men and horses and arms. General Buford expresses the opinion that the armistice to bury the dead was used by the Rebels to gain time for their retreat. The heavy rain of Tuesday had swelled the streams and prevented the continuance of the pursuit. It is believed that General Pope will vigorously push his advance on Gordonsville, and that Jackson will soon have another opportunity of testing the qualities of the Army of Virginia.

A Union soldier was found in the woods on Wednesday with his musket barrel grasped in both hands, the stock having been broken off, and eleven dead rebels lying around him, some with their heads mashed and others bruised in various ways, all the dead showing with what desperation the Union hero had fought for his life, but without avail. His body was pierced with three balls. Many of the enemy's dead are left unburied, while others are only half covered, in many places the arms and feet being seen above the earth.

Gen. Merrill telegraphs to St. Louis from Hudson, Mo., further particulars of the battle near Kirksville between Col. McNeill's forces and Porter's guerrillas, numbering 3,000 men. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is set down at not less than 800, of whom 128 were found and buried on the battle-field. Two thousand of Porter's force deserted him, and have scattered in every direction; several hundred have been taken prisoners, and some of the most notorious of these, found with evidence of their faithlessness to their oaths, and their parole in their pockets, were summarily disposed of by a court-martial. Porter and those Rebels who adhere to him are retreating, closely followed by McNeill and his victorious troops. The Federal loss is stated at eight killed and twenty five wounded. Col. McNeill was slightly injured. This victory has broken the back-bone of the guerrillas in Missouri. The troops in pursuit will either drive them out of the State or put beyond their ability to do any further mischief in it.

Crop Prospects at Home and Abroad. In the largest portion of the Northern States the great staple crop is grass, both for grazing and hay; and it has proved a large one, except in Northern New York and a small portion of Vermont and New Hampshire, in some localities of which it is almost an entire failure. For instance: in Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, N. Y., where a drought has prevailed to an extent beyond precedent in a region that has been before afflicted in the same way. Of course, in that region all other crops have suffered as well as grass.

In Western New York, and other wheat growing regions of the Eastern States, there is already safely harvested a great crop of wheat.

Where rye is mostly grown the crop is excellent.

Oats as a general thing will be light in the grain, though heavy in the straw, in consequence of injury from the grain aphids.

Potatoes as a general thing are promising, both in the yield and quality. There is some little show of potato rot. It is not yet alarming.

Fruit never bid fairer, in almost all the States, though injured in some localities of the Eastern States by the caterpillar. On the whole there will be a magnificent crop of fruit.

Indian Corn at the West never gave greater promise than it does now. It is quite the contrary in all the Eastern States. In some sections the crop must inevitably be a light one, both in fodder and grain. When corn fails, buckwheat always succeeds. There is also a large crop of beans growing, and the season is very favorable for roots.

In short, the word plenty may be written in large letters, this year, in connection with American crops.

It cannot be written in connection with European agriculture. The last accounts from the east side of the Atlantic, render it certain that many thousands of the poor of England and France must be fed from the surplus of American farms.

The weather, says the accounts, still continues unreasonably cold, with frequent showers, and but little sunshine, which, at this stage of the growing crop of wheat, is of the highest importance. Harvest draws on very slowly.

The weather in Scotland the first of July is reported as "really wintry."

Late accounts represent the crop prospects of Europe so universally bad that prices are everywhere advancing, and it has already affected the market for wheat and flour in New York.

Upon the whole, American farmers have cause to rejoice over a season of prosperity, so far as agricultural production is concerned, and that Europe will afford a market for their supplies, if we have any beyond the wants of the army, and that we do not have to feed as well as fight the Rebels, whose crops are not in a prosperous condition, and in some sections are almost a total failure.

In all the Northern States, the prospect of our great crop of animal food never was better than at this moment. Beef, pork, mutton, poultry, will all be exceedingly abundant.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.



GETTYSBURG.

Tuesday Evening, August 19, 1862.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL, THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

SURVEYOR GENERAL, WILLIAM S. ROSS.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS, HON. EDWARD McPHERSON.

SENATOR, COL. JOHN WOLFORD.

ASSEMBLY, JOHN BUSHEY, SEN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, WM. B. McLELLAN.

COMMISSIONER, WM. J. PETERS.

DIRECTOR, LEVI D. MAUSE.

AUDITOR, DAVID CURRENS.

SURVEYOR, JOSEPH S. GITT.

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Borough—D. McConaughy, Wm. B. Meas, F. D. Pickling, J. B. Danner, Charles Horner, John T. McIlhenny, Robert G. Harper.

Cumberland—Henry Lotz, David Schriver, Conowago—Michael Kelly, Vincent Obold.

Franklin—Edmund Stahl, Michael Heltzell, Horwick—John Lightner, Samuel Flemming.

Butler—Nash G. Camp, A. H. Koller, Freedom—Daniel Sheets, John K. White.

Franklin—C. H. Schweizer, Peter Brough, Germany—Alfred R. Starr, Isaac Stahl.

Hamilton—Francis H. Hildebrand, John Heagy, Hamilton—And. Marshall, Daniel Sullivan.

Liberty—Eli R. Moore, Wm. C. Seabrooks, Huntington—John Gardner, R. P. Wiener.

Tyrone—Henry Dittmar, Isaac D. Worley, Menallen—Franklin W. Cook, John Burkholder.

Mountain—William Young, John Horner, Mountpleasant—Amb. W. Staab, Eph. Tawney.

Oxford—Jeremiah W. Diehl, A. Stahl, Reading—William Jones, George Baker.

Scriba—Jacob King, Josiah Benner, Tyrone—Peter Yeatts, Daniel Bricker.

Union—George Baschior, John Hostetter.

We have, for the first time since we have had the direction of the "SENTINEL" (nearly 46 years) to be under the necessity of issuing but a half sheet. But it was entirely out of our power to do otherwise. The patriotic ardor of our young men in the office could find no rest at home, and they have shouldered their muskets for the war. We were unable to get other assistance in time; and the result has been but a half sheet to-day. Our subscribers, therefore, will make every allowance. Advertisements omitted will receive due attention.

One word will put the Compiler down, as regards a certain matter. The County Committee met as friends of the Union, without respect to former party—the Convention met, and framed a ticket, which is composed of men who belonged to both former political parties—and all party feeling was eschewed, and Union only was the word. Why does not the Compiler adhere to the truth, and give facts? Try it once, neighbor, by way of experiment, and see how much more comfortable your conscience will rest.

Abolition!—Abolition! is about the only instrument on which the Compiler blows, and it is about the most windy musical instrument we know. From week to week, he is puffing and blowing upon it, till it has really tired out his own friends, who know better, and are convinced, that there are no fanatical Abolitionists about, and all his trumpet twangs are idle and gas—only intended to serve the fancied purpose he has in view, to drown the sound of argument and truth!

There is great excitement and bustle at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. The troops have been pouring in there by thousands, during the last week; and companies were consolidated, and regiments formed as rapidly as could be done. The 126th Regt., principally from Franklin county, Col. Elder, and the Dauphin Regt., left on Thursday for the South, and two regiments a day were to leave. By this time, we presume, the whole quota of Pennsylvania, will be on their way southward, fully armed and equipped. This looks like business.

By order from the Secretary of War, volunteers to fill up the new regiments will be received and paid the bounty and advanced pay until the 25d; and volunteers to fill up old regiments until the 1st of September. The draft for 300,000 militia, called for by the President, will be made on Monday the 4th of September, and continue from day to day between 8 and 5, until completed. Marshals have been appointed for every district.

The Union County Convention of Fulton county has nominated Dr. S. E. DUFFIELD as a candidate for State Senator for this District, and instructed their delegates in his favor. They also passed the following resolution unanimously: Resolved, That we endorse the re-nomination of Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON by the Union Congressional Conference, which, the 17th inst., and that we approve of his course in Congress during the time he has represented us in that body.

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Two steamers came into collision on Wednesday night on the Potomac. One had on board 279 soldiers and passengers, convalescent troops from Gen. Burriside's army, bound for the north. The steamer West Point sunk in a few minutes, and 73 were drowned, before they could be taken off.

Col. Corcoran has at last been released by the rebels, on exchange. He arrived at Washington on Sunday, and was enthusiastically received. He was to have a magnificent reception yesterday, and his old regiment, the 69th N. Y., was ordered to Washington to be present at the reception.

Gen. McCall has also returned from Richmond, with different ideas of the war. He says that our motto should be "instant submission on the part of the rebels, or their extermination."

DRAFTING.

Volunteering is practically stopped, and drafting will soon begin. Full instructions have been given by the War Department as to the mode. This week, the U. S. Marsh 1 for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Hon. Wm. MILLWARD, will appoint one person in each township in this county to enroll the names of all the able-bodied residents of the township, between 18 and 45 years of age—marking the names of those now in the military service. He will, at as early a day as possible, return his list to the Commissioner of Enrollment for the county, to be appointed by the Governor, who will thereupon hear and decide claims for exemption. When these are disposed of, a calculation will be made of the proportion of each township to the whole quota of this county, under the call recently made, and those townships which have sent out their full proportion of volunteers will waive the draft, while from those which have not sent any, or have failed to furnish their full proportion, a draft will be made for their proportion. The drafted men will be notified, and in five days thereafter will assemble in Gettysburg, preparatory to being taken to camp. Substitutes will be received from those who furnish them.

A Proctor Marshal General for the State is to be appointed, who will have a Deputy in each county, with sufficient military power to enforce the draft, should resistance be offered. It is supposed the drafted men will be in the field by Oct. 1. The quota of New York is 119,000; of Pennsylvania, 92,816. With the 600,000 additional men under arms, great results may be expected this fall and winter.

By distributing the draft over the county, in proportion to the volunteers furnished by the various townships, equality is secured; and no district will be compelled to suffer more than another by the withdrawal of labor. If another system were adopted, the greatest inequalities would be produced.

Fire. The dwelling of Mr. ADAM HARTLATH, in Mountjoy township, was destroyed by fire on Sunday forenoon, with nearly all its contents, on which there was no insurance. The fire originated from using wood too long for the cook-stove—coals thus falling on the floor, and on person being present, the house was fired.

The Agent (ALEX. McLAUGHLIN) of the S. S. Union, can be addressed, on the subject of Sunday Schools, for two months, at York Springs, in care of Rev. P. Raby.

Capt. JOHN F. McCREARY left for Harrisburg on Wednesday morning, with over 100 men—nearly all of whom were accepted, and have been mustered in, as a full company.

Capt. WALTER left on Saturday morning with over 90 men, principally from Bensersville, Haldersburg, and their neighbors—Geo. Wilson, 1st Lieut., and Geo. MULLER, 2d do. They were a hale, hearty body of men, able to undergo any amount of fatigue, and full of ardor for the war.

CHARLES X. MARTIN, Esq., has posters out with a view to raise a fourth Company. He invites all who wish to join him to meet at the Court-house on Thursday next, to elect officers.

We learn that Capt. BAILEY has at last been reported as killed, from the fact of his having never been heard from since the battle of Monday before Richmond.

A number of non-commissioned officers have been sent out to recruit to fill up companies before Richmond. Amongst them are SAMUEL YOUNG, of Capt. Bailey's company, and HOWARD LONGWELL, New York Zouaves. Mr. YOUNG says they need about 20 to fill up their quota; and his errand is to recruit for that purpose. Adjutant STEWART has been elected Captain of the Company; Lieut. SAULNER, First Lieutenant; and Sergeant H. N. MINNIGH, Second Lieutenant. The members of the Company who were prisoners at Richmond, have been exchanged, and have returned to camp.

The following persons have been recruited in this county by Sergt. LASHLEY, for the Anderson Troop, and will leave in a few days:

Geo. Shields, James Welty, Charles Weaver, Beniah Snyder, Wm. Pierce, Baltzer Benner, Samuel Wampler, John Marshall, J. W. Wireman, Thomas W. Gitt, Charles Brough, Joseph Meas, G. W. Kinter, W. P. Bowers, John Benner, Edward Lowe, and William Willard.

Two men were arrested at Littlestown a few days ago, and are now in our prison. We learn they are suspected to be spies, several suspicious circumstances leading to their arrest on this ground.

Pennsylvania heads the column!—On Saturday, the 124th and 126th Pennsylvania regiments, the first brigade of the new levy, marched over the long bridge at Washington into Virginia. The men are the finest yet seen in the war. As they moved along the avenue there was one continuous round of applause.

Col. Corcoran has at last been released by the rebels, on exchange. He arrived at Washington on Sunday, and was enthusiastically received. He was to have a magnificent reception yesterday, and his old regiment, the 69th N. Y., was ordered to Washington to be present at the reception.

Gen. McCall has also returned from Richmond, with different ideas of the war. He says that our motto should be "instant submission on the part of the rebels, or their extermination."

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Commencement Week.

We mentioned last week the opening of the Commencement exercises on Monday evening by the addresses of the Philos, which gave such general satisfaction.

On Tuesday the Rev. W. BASSICK, of this place, delivered the annual address before the Alumni of the Seminary.

On Wednesday morning the Exhibition of the Juniors came off, in Christ's Church. Addresses were delivered by the following young men, members of the Class:

P. A. Fair, P. B. Bruner, Michael Colver, O. J. Feigley, R. E. Culp, S. A. Hedges, E. B. Furst, J. C. Dizinger, D. Garber, L. D. Jacobs, E. C. Blymyer, E. L. Rowe, G. W. Frederick, E. J. Wolf, J. L. Smith, S. D. Schmeucker, W. H. Steek.

Gov. POLLOCK was to have delivered the Biennial address before the Philomathean Society on Wednesday afternoon, and Hon. JOHN E. SMITH before the Alumni of the College in the evening, but they were both unavoidably absent. In lieu thereof, a very large "War meeting" was held in the Public Square, which was addressed in a most powerful speech by that eloquent orator, Rev. F. W. CONANT, of Lancaster. It was received with most enthusiastic cheers.

On Thursday the regular Commencement exercises came off in Christ's Church, and were attended by a very large crowd of people. The following was the order of exercises:

"Latin Salutatory"—F. E. BRITZHOVER, New Kingston, Pa.*
"English Salutatory"—J. T. L. SAHM, Andover, Pa.*
"The Empire of the Sword"—J. SARVEN, Greensburg, Pa.*
"German Oration"—S. A. K. FRANCIS, Brumfieldville, Pa.*
"Silent Forces"—A. EMBLE, Washington, D.C.*
"Wilberforce"—R. B. WEAVER, Gettysburg, Pa.*
"The Judicial Use of the Imagination"—J. B. KELLEN, Middletown, Pa.*
"All things are Possible"—J. W. CROFT, York, Pa.*
"Surface for Principle"—M. L. COLLIER, Jefferson, Md.*
"Is Mankind Improving?"—F. KLINERFELTER, York, Pa.*
"American Literature"—H. E. JACOBS, Gettysburg, Pa.*
"Eloquence of Nature"—C. G. TREICHLER, Mechanicsburg, Pa.*
"Chief Justice Marshall"—A. M. MILLER, Hamburg, Pa.*
"Integrity in Politics"—H. H. KREYB, Roberts-ville, Md.*
"Desire of Distinction"—A. D. SCHREFFER, Westminster, Md.*
"Where are you?"—M. WEIDMAN, Lebanon, Pa.*
"Habits of Reverence" (Poem)—D. M. KEEVER, Schuylburg, Pa.*
"Valiantness"—G. V. S. LEVY, Middletown, Md.*

Received the first honor.
Received the second honor.
Received the third honor.
Absent by permission.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon each of the above young gentlemen, and the degree of A. M., in course, on the Class of 1859; as also, the honorary degree of A. M., unanimously, on Rev. S. HENRY, of Littlestown.

The Music on the occasion was by the Blues' Band, of Baltimore, Capt. HOLLAND leader; and added much to the interest of the different exercises of the week. They gave a Concert on Thursday evening, which was well attended, and was quite a musical treat.

On Friday morning the great body of students and strangers left our town, and our streets present their ordinary quiet.

George P. Buckley, Reuben Saylor, Wm. Zimmerman, and Charles B. Simpson, citizens of Carroll county, residing at Union Bridge, were arrested on last Tuesday night, on a charge of treason. A large number of individuals are being arrested in different parts of Maryland for giving aid and comfort to the rebels. The Government is waking up to its stern duty in this particular; and if we desire to crush rebellion, and bring back our country and our Union, we must lay a heavy hand upon the sympathizers with treason that are amongst us. Had they supported the Government, as every patriot should have done, are the Rebels would have yielded to the united voice of the loyal citizens of this great Republic, and succumbed.

Since the above was written, we observe that the arrested individuals have been released, having taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance to the United States. This thing of taking the oath appears to be almost a farce, as we learn that many of these secessionists openly declare their intention of not keeping it. They would be a little the better of somewhat closer watching and harsher treatment.

James Stewart, a freight conductor on the Northern Central Railway, was killed instantly on Thursday week, near Monkton. He was standing on the platform of one of the cars, and was knocked down, and his body badly crushed. He leaves a wife and two children.

A lad, aged 10 years, Levi Heathcote, son of Mr. Samuel Heathcote, near Glenrock, was killed instantly on the 25th of July, by his clothes being caught in the machinery of a woolen factory. He was horribly crushed and mangled.

Mr. Daniel D. Bailey, of York, (formerly of Pennsylvania College,) died at Baltimore, a few days ago, from a wound received in one of the battles before Richmond.

In the list of members of the Harrisburg Boas Guards, who have just gone into service, we notice the names of Thaddeus Hildebrand, of Adams county, and Louis Heilhecker, of Gettysburg.

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HON. EDWARD McPHERSON.

It is very gratifying to see the general expression of satisfaction abroad at the re-nomination of our Congressman. The Press of the District has spoken out at once, in strong terms, in his favor; and out of the District great satisfaction is expressed. We copy a few of the articles, to show the high estimation in which our talented member is held:

From the Franklin Repository:

Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON was nominated for re-election to Congress by the Union Conference of this district on the 7th inst., on the 9th ballot; and the nomination unanimously ratified by the conferees. He was twice elected in the old district, which embraced Juniata, instead of Somerset—beating Hon. Wilson Reilly in 1858 some 300, and defeating Hon. W. P. Schell in 1860 by nearly 600; and so generally acceptable has been his services to his constituents that he is now presented for a third term with the cordial and earnest support of the Union party of the entire district. The compliment of a third nomination to so young a man as Mr. McPHERSON, in disregard of the usages of all parties in this section of the State, is one of no common character, and it is but a just tribute to his integrity, energy and efficiency as a National Representative.

Mr. McPHERSON entered Congress three years ago entirely untried as a legislator, but he brought to the discharge of his responsible duties a mind well trained in the political questions of the day, a clear and vigorous intellect, and an earnest and loyal heart. Combining with these qualities the most untiring industry, it is not surprising that he has won a position in the national councils at once highly honorable to himself and useful to his constituents. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he promptly responded to the call of the country, and marched to Washington at the head of a company of brave sons of the "Young Guard." He was subsequently transferred to Gen. McClellan's staff, and remained in active service until the meeting of Congress. During the last session of Congress, few men rendered the nation such essential service as Mr. McPHERSON. His speech on the causes of the rebellion was a most masterly and statesmanlike effort, and before the session closed he had attained the rare distinction of ever commanding the attention and confidence of the House whenever he took the floor.

With such a candidate in a district largely sharing his convictions and fully appreciating his claims as a public man, it is needless to say that he will be chosen by an overwhelming majority. Franklin can hardly give him less than 1000 majority—Somerset will give him as much more—he will carry Adams, either tie or carry Bedford, and probably be beaten one hundred in Fulton. We pity the man who is to run against him, unless he shall have a special fancy for heading a very insignificant column of election figures.

From the Fulton Republican.

It is needless for us to tell our readers, who Mr. McPHERSON is. He has been our able, faithful and watchful Representative, at Washington, since 1850, having been re-elected in the fall of 1859—His nomination at the present time, therefore, places him before the people as a candidate for the third term. This is right and proper. When the people have an experienced and able Representative, they should retain him in their service rather than give his place to an individual who, tho' quite as talented, yet is without experience, and, therefore, unable, however willing, to take that care of the interests of his constituents which they demand. We are pleased, therefore, at the re-nomination of Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON, and confidently predict his triumphant election by the suffrages of the loyal voters of the 17th Congressional District.

From the Bedford Inquirer.

Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON.—The Congressional Conference which assembled on Thursday of week before last, at the house of John McIlwaine, in Fulton county, nominated, on the ninth ballot, this gentleman for Congress. Bedford county presented as her first choice, Hon. Alexander King, a gentleman whose high integrity and unbought worth and gallant patriotism make him an especial favorite with the people of this section, and had he received the nomination the response from this county would have come in thunder tones, as it will, we feel confident, for his successful rival.

Twice already has Mr. McPHERSON represented this District in the Lower House of Congress, and very well has he served his constituents. No man in Congress is more popular with the masses which he represents than Edward McPHERSON. Untiring in his efforts to faithfully represent his constituents, always at his post, constantly laboring to produce the best legislation to meet the requirements of his District and the country at large, his public career has been highly appreciated by all who have faithfully examined the records. As a political writer, he has but few superiors in the country, and his views are ever consistent and expressed with force and eloquence. His speech in reply to the exaggerations and unwarranted assertions contained in the Breckinridge Democratic Address, was one of the most clear and unanswerable exposures of the fallacies upon which those hypocritical political gamblers wished to base an opposition to the National Government, that emanated in the Lower House last session. Though a young man, he has made a record and such a record as is seldom attained at his age.

Four years ago it was with the heaviest efforts that he was elected over Wilson Reilly, a man of talents and ability and at the time representing the District, and who was considered one of the best men in the Democratic ranks to command a full vote. A close canvass, however, and an able and assiduous effort prevailed over the combined influences of politicians and a base application of money. Two years later all opposition ceased on the part of rival candidates for the nomination, and he was unanimously presented as the man for the times and again entered upon the canvass against William P. Schell, of this borough, who with personal popularity and side issues, it was thought would be able to weigh him down, but when the trial of strength came, Mr. Schell was just far enough behind to be completely beaten, though every effort had been made that could be available, and McPHERSON was returned to Congress.

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